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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.10.

January 24, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 55 2 p.m. 75
Humidity 75

January 24, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 41 2 p.m. 43
Humidity 41

7568 日二初月一

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1917.

三拜禮 號四十二月一英港曆 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
43-11 ANNUN.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE LONDON DISASTER.

Some Remarkable Occurrences.

London, January 22.

A surprising feature of the London factory explosion, which is confirmed as having occurred several minutes after the fire, was the freshness of the concussion. Windows fourteen miles away were rattled, yet little, frail houses a few hundred yards from the factory had not even a pane cracked.

A huge piece of metal, hurtling through the air, struck the ground near a gasometer with such force that it threw the structure out of the perpendicular. Gas escaped and ignited, and shot blazing into the air.

A hole, one hundred yards across and eighty yards deep, marks the spot where the explosives store existed.

It is now unofficially thought that one hundred persons are dead and four hundred injured, but perhaps a more striking number escaped than those killed.

A most remarkable escape was that of the firemen, who were gallantly endeavouring to extinguish the fire when the explosion occurred. Five of them were found alive in the ruins.

The Chief Chemist, Mr. Angel, was one of the most distinguished younger scientists. He took First Class Honours in Science at Oxford and subsequently was a tutor at Brasenose College. He offered his services to the Government on the outbreak of war. Mrs. Angel, who superintended the female staff at the factory, was absent at the time of the disaster.

Searching Enquiry Being Made.

London, January 22.

Mr. Addison, the Minister of Munitions, speaking at the Mansion House, said that the most searching enquiry was being made into the cause of the explosion. Any suggestions to prevent a recurrence would be fearlessly adopted. He emphasised that there was no occasion for alarm. Apart from the risk of fire, to which most explosions hitherto were due, the shells were harmless.

He stated that he required four thousand additional women munition workers monthly.

Royal Sympathy.

London, January 22.

It is officially announced that His Majesty the King has contributed £250, the Queen £100 and Queen Alexandra £100 to the relief of the sufferers in the explosion.

His Majesty has made special enquiries at the hospitals as to the condition of the injured, and Queen Alexandra has sent a message of sympathy.

The Casualties.

London, January 23.

The Ministry of Munitions, says that the explosion casualties now are:—Killed, forty-four men, eleven women, and fourteen children; seriously injured, seventy-two; slightly injured 328.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

Enemy's Short-lived Success.

London, January 22.

A Russian official wireless message says:—In the direction of Kovel the enemy took the offensive and entered our trenches to the south of Radkaminiskie. Our reserves drove them out.

An Austrian Raid.

London, January 22.

A wireless Austrian official message says:—We raided trenches to the east of Mielnica and Volhynia, inflicting sanguinary losses, and taking prisoner one hundred and ten men.

RUSSIAN SUBMARINE SUCCESSES.

London, January 22.

A Russian official wireless message says:—Our submarines sank a steamer and nine schooners in the Bosphorus.

INDIA AND THE WAR CABINET.

London, January 22.

The Secretary of State for India has selected Sir James Meeson (Lieutenant Governor of the United Provinces), Sir Satyendra Sikha (Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council), and the Maharajah of Bikanir to assist him to represent India at the special sittings of the War Cabinet.

BAGHDAD FACTORY BOMBED.

London, January 22.

A Mesopotamia official message says:—Our aeroplanes dropped six 100 lb. bombs on a munition factory at Baghdad.

GOOD PROGRESS IN EAST AFRICA.

London, January 22.

An East African official message says:—We have made considerable progress. All columns are engaged in encircling the enemy on the Lower Rufiji and the delta.

We entered the delta at Pembemohoro and drove out the enemy to the south of Kibambawe.

General Northey's column dislodged the enemy eastward of Lapembe and is pursuing him towards Mahenge.

HONGKONG'S WAR GIFT.

London, January 22.

Mr. Walter Long gratefully acknowledges a contribution of five million dollars from Hongkong for war purposes, which is to be paid partly from the revenue and partly from the proceeds of the local sale of these million dollars.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

"PEACE WITHOUT VICTORY."

President Wilson's Theory.

London, January 22.

A message from Washington states that President Wilson is to address the Senate to-day on foreign relations.

An Important Passage.

London, January 23.

The following is the text of the passage in President Wilson's speech with reference to peace without victory:—

"The statesmen of both belligerent groups have said it is no part of their purpose to crush their antagonists, but the implication of this assurance may not be equally clear to everybody. The assurance implies, firstly, that there must be peace without victory. President Wilson emphasises that this is his own interpretation of the assurance, and then develops his theory that such a peace is indispensable.

Further Points of the Speech.

London, January 23.

In the course of his speech, President Wilson recalled his peace Note to the belligerents and declared that progress had been made in the direction of a cessation of hostilities.

President Wilson emphasised the necessity of a permanent peace, and continued to say that to secure this, any idea of victory in the present struggle must be ruled out. Victory would mean a peace forced upon the loser, and the resentment thus engendered would be a perpetual menace to the world's security. A contented peace can only be founded on equality of national rights—for instance, Poland, which ought to be united, independent and autonomous.

He emphasised the necessity of the freedom of the seas, and declared that every great people should be assured a direct outlet to the great maritime highways. He recognised that this was closely connected with the limitation of naval armaments, but the difficult question must be faced in a spirit of real accommodation, if peace was to be achieved. President Wilson suggested that the nations, with one accord, should adopt the Monroe Doctrine. No nation should seek to extend its policy over any other nation and people, but each, little and great, should be free to develop unhindered and unafraid.

An Unacceptable Idea.

London, January 23.

Generally, the newspapers are somewhat reserved in commenting on President Wilson's speech, it being felt that there has not yet been time to give a considered judgment on an utterance so weighty and so full of careful qualifications. His "peace without victory" plea, however, finds practically no support.

French Opinion.

London, January 23.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the newspapers generally point out that President Wilson's high moral ideas entirely conform to the aims of the Allies, but they are of opinion that these aims can only be imposed on the Central Powers forcibly.

German or Allied Victory?

London, January 23.

A New York message states that while some interpret President Wilson's phrase "peace without victory" as favouring Germany, others declare that the President meant a peace without crushing either side. They point out that President Wilson fully endorses a peace based on the rights of nationalities, which is an essential condition of Allied victory.

A Neat Rejoinder.

London, January 23.

Commenting on President Wilson's address, the *New York Sun* says that having failed to secure peace in Mexico, President Wilson is now lecturing the world on peace in Europe.

The *New York Herald* is of opinion that President Wilson favours a German peace.

The *New York Tribune* says the address does not reflect the country's opinion, and adds that the freedom of the seas is meaningless, as the seas are always free in peace time.

No Premature Peace.

London, January 22.

Mr. John Hodge, Minister for Labour, speaking at Rotherham, asserted unhesitatingly that the majority of Trade Unionists were of the opinion that a premature and inconclusive peace would be a greater disaster than the war itself. We must fight to a finish, however great the sacrifice. We would have no more German steel while there was a single idle furnace in Great Britain.

Germany Seeks Separate Peace With Russia.

London, January 22.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, M. Gabriel Hanotaux, late Foreign Minister of France, writing in the *Figaro* says:—"Germany has offered Constantinople to Russia in order to obtain a separate peace."

Bulgarian Demands.

London, January 23.

A message from Copenhagen states that the President of the Bulgarian Sobranje stated that the Bulgarian peace term demands were the whole of the Dobrudja to the Danube, parts of Macedonia all the Morava river, and Monastir.

An Awkward Reminder.

Copenhagen, January 23.

London newspapers receive the speech coldly. While recognising President Wilson's honesty, they point out that the principle of peace without victory was not the policy of the Civil war or the Spanish-American War. They further say that the hope of ending the war without bitterness has been destroyed by the atrocities committed by the Central Powers.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE WESTERN FRONT.

British Repel German Attack.

London, January 22.

A French communique says:—After a violent bombardment, the Germans last night attacked north of Carrières wood, on the right bank of the Meuse. Our artillery and machine gun fire twice broke the attacks, and we held the whole of our front. There was active artillery firing at night in the sector at Pepper Hill.

Prisoners Captured.

London, January 22.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, says:—The enemy's attempted raids northward of Arras and north-eastward of Ploegsteert wood, were unsuccessful.

We secured prisoners as a result of encounters in the neighbourhoods of Grandcourt, Neuville St. Vaast, Fauquissart, and Wytechete.

Our heavy artillery caused an explosion in the lines opposite Arras.

Violent Artillery Activity.

London, January 22.

A French communique says:—On the right of the Meuse, there was most violent artillery activity in the sectors of Douaumont, and Carrières wood, and in the Vosges in the region of Chapelle.

Two Enemy Aeroplanes Felled.

London, January 23.

A French communique says:—There was a fairly lively cannonade between the Oise and the Aisne. Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN AUSTRIA.

London, January 22.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a landslide bisected a mail train from Trieste to Vienna. A rescue train collided with the debris, and forty were killed.

REWARD FOR DEVILRY.

London, January 22.

A message from Cairo says that Fahry Pasha, the Turkish Commander at Medina, and the author of the atrocities there, has been awarded the Turkish gold medal.

CALLING UP BRITISH YOUTHS.

London, January 22.

The War Cabinet has instructed Lord Derby to call up all lads on attaining the age of eighteen, to train and employ them for Home Defence until they reach the age of nineteen, excepting lads who are apprenticed to the skilled engineering trade and are fully engaged on war work in shipyards or munition factories.

THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

London, January 22.

The following steamers have been sunk:—*Nailsea* (British), *Parahya* (Spanish), *Esperanza*, *Asp*, and *Marietta di Giorgio* (Norwegian), and the schooner *Lolian*.

BLUE FUNNEL CO. AND WAR LOAN.

London, January 22.

The British ship owners, Messrs. Alfred Holt, for the Ocean Steam Ship Co., Ltd., and China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. have applied for £2,000,000 of the War Loan.

THE GREEK SITUATION.

British Offer to Shipowners.

London, January 22.

The Government has submitted a final offer of thirty shillings per ton deadweight to Greek shipowners for vessels detained in British or Allied ports, approximately seven hundred thousand tons; otherwise, it will requisition the ships. The Government offers to insure the boats at from £30 to £40 per ton.

Removal of Greek Guns.

London, January 22.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Athens, the Entente has notified the General Staff that a fortnight will be allowed, from January 20, for the removal of the Greek guns to Salonica.

DUTCH MAILBOAT RELEASED.

London, January 19.

A Flushing message says that the Dutch mail steamer *Prins Hendrik* has arrived. She was released from Zeebrugge.

RUMANIAN RAILWAY DISASTER.

London, January 19.

According to a message from Jassy, 374 were killed and 750 injured in the railway accident which occurred at Caines on January 7.

(Continued on page 5.)

THE AURORA'S JOURNEY.

Rescue Work Starts.

Wellington (N.Z.), Dec. 20.—The Aurora left Port Chalmers this morning without ceremony. Mr. M.N.B. Minister for Marine, was present.

Some speculation has been current as to why Sir Ernest Shackleton did not have command of the ship. Mr. M.N.B. made a statement to-day, stating the position. He said that before it was known that Sir Ernest Shackleton would be available, the three Governments concerned—British, Australian, and New Zealand—decided that Captain Davis was to command. Captain Davis had already been offered the command of a relieving ship by the Admiralty authorities before coming to Australian waters, and the Imperial Government laid great stress upon Captain Davis being in command. When Sir Ernest Shackleton arrived and found what had been done, he, in loyalty to Captain Stanhouse, and Captain Worley, was unable to at once fall in with the arrangement; but, seeing the position, these two officers generously came forward, and relieved Sir Ernest Shackleton of the necessity of considering their claims.

The Minister says that it is understood that Captain Stanhouse and Captain Worley are going home to offer their services to the Admiralty.

Mr. M.N.B. said that the British Government was paying half the cost of this expedition, and the Australian and New Zealand Governments were paying the other half on a population basis.

It is understood that the Government yesterday received information from England that it had been arranged that the Aurora would be handed over to Sir Ernest Shackleton immediately on her return to New Zealand.

Interviewed before the departure, Sir Ernest Shackleton said that he was hopeful of finding "all well" with the members of the expedition in the Far South, but he realised that events had exposed them to danger, and he was anxious to reach them as quickly as possible. The ice, which closes up Ross Sea during the winter, ought to have opened by this time, and he expected the Aurora would be able to get through without delay.

Asked what the nature of his work would be after the arrival of the ship in M'Murdo Sound, Sir Ernest Shackleton said that he could not make plans until he knew the circumstances. When the Aurora arrived the men might be away from their base. In that case he probably would take a sledging party inland in order to get in touch with the men as quickly as possible.

The explorer repeated that his plan would necessarily depend upon conditions as he found them after he arrived in M'Murdo Sound. If all went well he hoped to be back in New Zealand, with his comrades not later than March.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

Friday, January 26.
St. John's Cathedral.—Meeting of Shareholders and Subscribers; 6.30 p.m.

Saturday, January 27.
Hongkong Race Meeting.—Entries close.

Monday, January 29.
West Point Building Co's Meeting; 11.30 a.m.
H.K. Central Estate Ltd's Meeting; 11.45 a.m.
H.K. Land Investment and Agency Co's Meeting; noon.
H.K. Land Development Co's Meeting; 12.15 p.m.

SPARKING MINERAL WATER

Prices:

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

Telephone No. 436.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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Office address: 11, Ice House St.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1917.

These two opinions are taken at random from among many recently published in a Home newspaper, and they betoken a symptomatic of a feeling which is growing in intensity. In this war, sacrifices of blood have been made by all classes, and the contributing power of capital and labour has been merged in an effort to attain speedy victory over a common foe. The rich have given of their wealth and the worker has abandoned his Trade Union practices; all with one end in view—the slaying of tyranny. To-day, in hopes, in aspirations and in determination, the nation stands together as a solid whole. Will the unity be maintained when the struggle is ended, or will the old differences and the old quarrels be re-opened? The opportunity for a lasting reconciliation is here. It may never come again. May it be seized upon and turned to the common happiness.

We are pleased to note, from some remarks made by the Postmaster General at the opening of a recreation ground on Saturday, that the Government is alive to the necessity of giving its employees every facility for outdoor sport. Mr. Wolfe stated that the health of the Chinese staff had for some time been causing considerable concern to those in charge, and that it was this fact which led to the formation of a bathing party last summer and, now, to the acquiring of a ground for lawn tennis, volleyball and basket-ball. This is a move in the right direction, for the work of the native staff in a busy Post Office such as Hongkong's must be of a very trying nature, and, unless the authorities step in and lend a hand, the probabilities are that the lesser-paid men in the smaller berths would get very little opportunity for out-of-door recreation. But we hope the Government will eventually come to see that there are others than their own servants who need something done for them along these lines. There are thousands of native youths and even children in Hongkong living and working in most unhealthily surroundings who never get a chance to indulge in outdoor sport of any kind. They deserve consideration too, and, in the interests of public health, their claims should not be overlooked.

Practice	Graham's Team	Frank's Team	McLennan's Team	Mr. Frank's Team.
200 Individual ...	198	187	173	183
200 Snapping ...	66	63	61	80
200 Running Man ...	30	27	27	24
500 Individual ...	170	178	166	146
600 Individual ...	162	149	98	99
Total Score ...	622	605	507	432

Year.	Tea, Tons	McGlen.	Tea, Tons	McGlen.
1897	173	183		
1898	51	30		
1899	27	24		
1900	156	145		
1901	98	99		
1902	507	432		

The military effect of the new tank on this war will be to facilitate the *manoeuvre* of troops and guns from the *European to the Asiatic* theatre front, or vice versa, and to render the supply of munitions to enemy forces in *Armenia, Mesopotamia, or Syria*, a well nigh impossible task. *Air attack is now a great help* always being a *German question*.
Daily Mail.

"The construction of this railway and of its branches, the one of which runs south from Aleppo through Dimas and Jaras, and the Egyptian frontier, will

GERMAN ORGAN PRAYS
FOR PEACE.Angry Comment on Power
of British Press.

The *Kreuz Zeitung*, the organ of Prussian military circles, publishes a remarkable "Advent" article, headed, "A Message of Peace." The article begins like a sermon, with a text taken from Zachariah, as follows: "Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion, behold thy King cometh unto thee; he is just and having salvation . . . and he shall speak peace unto the heathen; and his dominion shall be from sea even to sea, and from the river even to the ends of the earth." The most significant passage in the article is the following:—

"We do not desire peace from despair and weakness. Notwithstanding everything that has happened, we have no reason to do so. We do not wish a peace which will weaken or dishonour our Fatherland. But we believe in peace; we long for peace; we battle for peace; we pray for the peace which God, in his good time, will give."

"God's hour has not come yet. Not because our enemies have not yet given up their plan to cut Germany in pieces and enslave her, and to exile our Kaiser as Napoleon was exiled, but because the Divine preliminary conditions for peace have not yet been given. Among our people the majority are still relying on their own power. Heavy as God's hand is laid on us, our people continue to spurn his proffered grace."

The *Kölnische Zeitung* concludes a series of articles on "England's Most Powerful Weapon" with an angry outburst which is most diverting. England's strongest weapon is the Press, and the articles are packed with a long catalogue of its sins and iniquities. There is no crime of which a Press can be guilty that is not laid to its charge. The following extracts are worth citing:—

"During the war the articles of the English Press have developed the art of handling the various nations of the world each according to its character, now with severity, now with brutality, now with flattery, expecting success from all methods employed. Telegrams fly about the world which have their origin in London; neutrals, so called, in English pay, are made to come from Germany to tell shuddering fables to the world. The Allies are handled with circumspect calculation. The great newspapers publish supplements about the Kultur of Russia, Serbia and Italy, and spare no expense in presenting the nations of the Entente as angels of light and the Middle-European Powers as the blackest of devils. Every German attempt at conciliation, at publishing the truth, labours under the disadvantage that we do not control a speaking-tube like that controlled by the English Press."

BATTLE IN A ZOO.

Sea Lion's Fight With Polar Bears.

A great fight between a sea lion and two Polar bears was watched recently by visitors to the Zoological Park at Constantinople, near Edinburgh.

The sea lion, apparently influenced by the war spirit of the age, escaped from his pool, climbed over the parapet of the adjoining section, and raided the quarters of the two Polar bears.

The Polar bears met the attack in force. They fell on the sea lion with tooth and claw, and the lion vigorously bayoneted them with his tusks. The odds were on the Polar bears, for besides being in superior numbers—two to one—their offensive armament was more formidable.

At a critical moment in the struggle the sea lion was reinforced by a strong detachment of zoo attendants, who valiantly rushed to the rescue. They succeeded in compelling the Polar bears to beat a retreat to their dug-out, and the daring but ill-advised sea lion was rescued alive, but much exhausted.

All three combatants were severely wounded.

NEW MINISTERS.

All Directorships to be
Given Up.

The usual custom will be followed by the men who have joined the new Government, and who are identified with businesses, says the *Daily Chronicle*, and they will retire from their directorships.

Sir Albert Stanley, the managing director of the Underground Electric Railway Company of London, which controls nine traction companies, including the tube railways, has already resigned his directorships and severed his business connection with all the companies until he relinquishes his position as President of the Board of Trade. He bade goodbye to his fellow directors at the office of the controlling company recently.

Another business man in the new Government, Sir J. P. Macleay, is director of only one company—the Scottish Talc Co., Ltd.

Sir Alfred Mond is the chairman of the Mond Nickel Co., Ltd., and of the Power Gas Corporation, Ltd., and is also a director of Brunner, Mond and Co., Ltd., and of the South Staffordshire Mond Gas (Power and Heating) Co. Besides these Sir Alfred Mond has associated interests all over the world as a director of Brunner, Mond and Co. He was formerly a director of the *Westminster Gazette*, but retired from that position some time ago. He is proprietor of the *Cambridge Daily Leader* (Swansea).

Sir Frederick Cawley is the chairman of the Manchester Trust, Ltd.

Mr. Albert Illingworth is a director of the Bradford District Bank, Ltd.

The business man who holds a record of directorships is Lord Rhonda. The following are some of his companies:—

Amaral, Sutherland and Co., Ltd. (Deputy Chairman).

Anglo-Argentine Coal Co., Ltd. (Vice-Chairman).

Anglo-Continental Guano Works, Ltd. (Chairman).

Anglo-Spanish Coaling Co., Ltd. (Chairman).

Britannic Merthyr Coal Co., Ltd. (Chairman and managing).

Cambrin Collieries, Ltd. (Managing).

Celtic Collieries, Ltd. (Chairman).

Coal and Shipping Exchange (Cardiff), Ltd.

Consolidated Cambrian, Ltd. (Chairman).

Cynon Colliery Co., Ltd. (Chairman).

D. Davis and Sons, Ltd.

Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron and Coal Co., Ltd. (Vice-chairman).

Fernhill Collieries, Ltd. (Chairman).

Glamorgan Coal Co., Ltd. (Chairman and managing).

Globe Shipping Co., Ltd.

Gueret, Gait and Co., Ltd. (Deputy Chairman).

Gwasan cas-Gurwen Colliery Co., Ltd.

Imperial Navigation Co., Ltd. (Chairman).

International Coal Co., Ltd.

Joseph Williams and Sons (Merthyr), Ltd.

L. Gueret, Ltd. (Deputy Chairman).

Lysberg, Ltd. (Chairman).

Naval Colliery Co. (1897), Ltd. (Chairman and managing).

North's Navigation Collieries, Ltd.

Plission and Lysberg Insurance, Ltd.

Port Talbot Railway and Docks Co.

Rhymney Iron Co., Ltd.

Santogen (Chairman).

Societa Britannico Italiana Gueret.

Societe Generale d'Houilles et Agglomerates, Paris.

Status Investment Trust, Ltd.

Taff Vale Railway Co.

The Anglo-Continental Works, Ltd., which Lord Rhonda recently acquired, is advertising for subscriptions with him as chairman.

Lord Rhonda has interests in many concerns of which he does not appear as a director. He is, for instance, the proprietor of the *Sunday Times*, and has an interest in other newspapers. He will naturally have to give up all his directorships on assuming such an important and responsible office as that of President of the Local Government Board, and thereby incur heavy sacrifices for the time being.

THE FREIGHT MARKET.

Messrs. Snowman and
Company's Report.

In their freight report dated January 20, Messrs. Snowman and Company state:—

We last reported on 6th inst., since when, with little business having been done, due to, and combined with, the approaching China New Year holidays, our market has remained comparatively quiet.

Saigon/Hongkong:—68 cents per picul was the rate ruling when our last advice closed, and it has since then, until within the last few days, ruled slightly lower. Fixtures of two medium-sized outsiders were made at 55 and 60 cents per picul, and two regular liners were also fixed at these rates, the whole four being for after-holiday loadings, one accepting early February date. Two regular coasters have also accepted 65 cents per picul, one for last week of the month loading and the other giving loading dates of 5th/10th February. Another fixture, and on one which would appear to be of a rather forced nature, is that of a small Japanese steamer at 40 cents per picul with pre-holiday loading. During the last few days, however, the rate has taken a turn for the better, and 67 cents was offered, quickly followed by indications of 73 and firm offers at 71 and 70 cents per picul. With little tonnage to spare, however, owners are inclined to wait before fixing further, at present anticipating that, in the next week or two, rates in this direction will show a marked improvement.

Exports of rice from Saigon from 1st January to 12th December, 1916, amount to 932,283 tons, as compared with 924,522 tons for the same period last year.

Quotation for No. 2 white round sifted rice stands at \$3.50 per picul f.o.b. Saigon for January/February shipment.

Bangkok/Hongkong:—The market has slightly declined since we last reported. \$1.10/\$1.00 for inside/outside the bar loading has now weakened to 80/70 cents per picul respectively, but enquiries for tonnage are still being made.

Saigon/Java:—No business is reported in this direction.

Saigon/Philippines:—Only small business has been done in this direction. There has been some slight delay in getting the new crop to market and owing to the difficulty of buying rice at present, very little prompt business is to be expected.

Dalry/Hanton:—Three fixtures are reported of regular liners, with usual quantities, at 70 cents per picul.

Coal:—Rates both from Japan and for local business have tended to weaken, although very slightly.

Fixtures Reported:—Karatse/Hongkong (2) \$8.50, Haiphong/Canton \$7.50, Hongkong/Canton \$8.00 and Haiphong/Swallow \$8.50 per ton.

Germanising Turkey. The Germanisation of Turkey is progressing slowly but steadily. During the past few months official after official has been despatched to Constantinople from Berlin to instal himself in this, that, or the other Ottoman Government Department in an "advisory" capacity. What remains of the Turkish Treasury, as well as the postal and educational departments, has long since passed into German hands, while the Army and Navy have been German-run for the past two years. The latest "adviser" to accept a "call" to Constantinople is a well known Munich forestry expert named Buer, who is to take charge of the College of Forestry in Turkey.—*Exchange*.

TO END SCIATICA. seems too good to be true, doesn't it? It is good to be sure, but it's true, TOO. LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM soothes the stinging, biting nerves, brings instant relief to pain and continued relief to the inflamed area. Take a little in your hand and rub in where the pain is. The pain is there no more.

Many thousands of sufferers have already found the path to relief using this miraculous remedy. To-day they boast about their good health and freedom from pain. You will be able to boast yourself LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM will do the work.

Sold at 2s. 1 per bottle. Agents for Hongkong, Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY.

OUR
HOUSE FED CAPONSAND
CHICKENS

ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST.

TENDER EATING, DELICATE
FLAVOUR.—TRY THEM.

NOTICES.

WAR LOANS INVESTMENT
TRUST OF MALAYA.(Incorporated in the Federated
Malay States)

CAPITAL—\$6,000,000.—

In shares of \$10/—each (Straits
currency) fully paid.

THE Shares bear interest at the rate of 6% per annum which together with repayment of capital in full on liquidation is guaranteed by the Government of the Federated Malay States. Interest accrues from the 1st day of the month following the date on which subscriptions are received and will be paid half yearly on 1st January and on 1st July. Copies of the prospectus and forms of applications for shares can be obtained from and subscriptions will be received by any of the following Banks.

The Chartered Bank of I. A. & China.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

The Mercantile Bank of India Ltd.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price.—

"WHITE ROSE."

\$5.40 per case ex store.

"COMET."

\$5.20 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG

168 Des Voeux Road Central.

2 blocks West of Cent. Market.

KWONG YUEN.

19 Des Voeux Road West.

FOR PRESENTS.

J. ULLMANN & CO.

64, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SHANGHAI, KOBE, and MOJI

THE Steamship

"JAPAN,"

having arrived from the above Ports. Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th instant, will be subject to rent.

Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

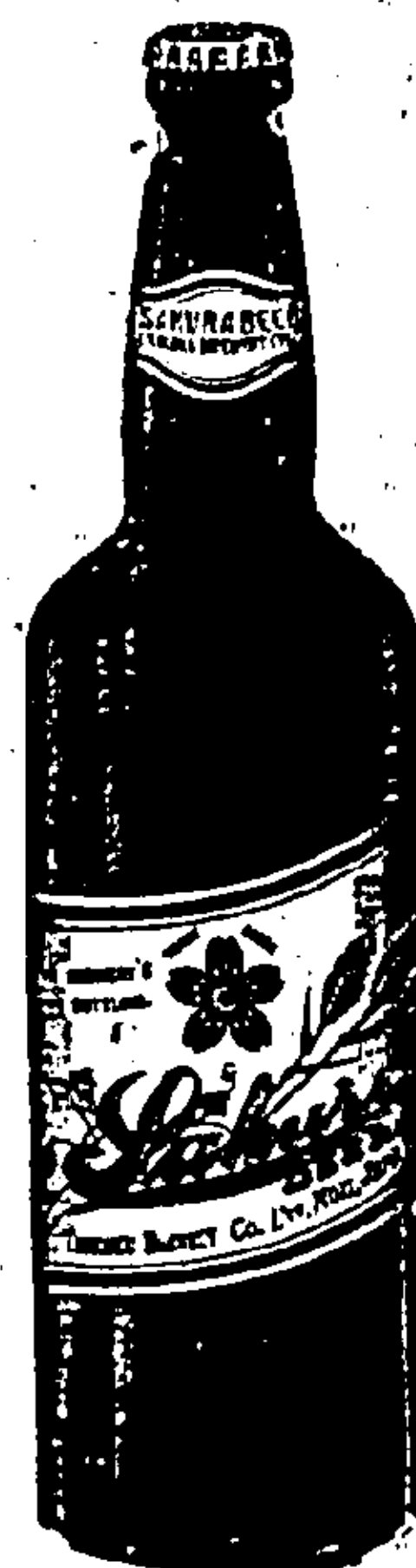
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents,

Hongkong, 20th January, 1917.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

From 1st February till further notice the following changes will be made in the Company's Time Table.

SUNDAYS.

From 5 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. every quarter of an hour instead of every ten minutes.

From 6.30 p.m. to 7 p.m. every ten minutes instead of every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS & WEEK-DAYS.

The 8.10 p.m. car will be discontinued.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by January 27th will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on January 26th, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents,

Hongkong, 20th January, 1917.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE

PYJAMAS
\$6.00

Made of a fine Ceylon flannel, cut on full free lines that prevent tightness at any point.

Per suit,

3

Suits for

\$16.50.

MACKINTOSH

CO. LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VOEUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE NO. 22.

Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

THE SMARTEST.

OF

LADIES' FOOTWEAR

NOW ON SHOW.

EVENING, SEMI-EVENING,

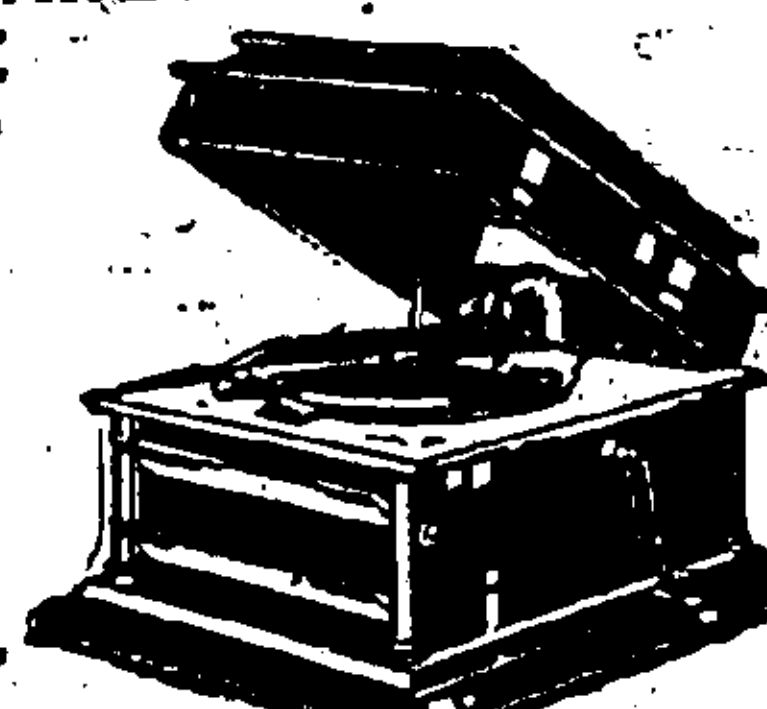
AND SPORTING SHOES.

SMART BOOTS.

ETC. ETC.

A "COLUMBIA" GRAFONOLA
MAKES AN IDEAL GIFT.

LATEST
IMPROVED
MODELS
JUST
RECEIVED.



THEY
WILL
PLAY ALL
STANDARD
RECORDS.

WE CORDIALLY INVITE COMPARISON



THE ANDERSON MUSIC COY. LTD.

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SCOTCH.

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IMITATIONS.



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Hongkong.

SHIPPING.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to—

Yok Building, Tel. 1574.
Hong Kong, 30th Dec, 1916.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA"
14,000 tons Each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" March 1, May 21.
S.S. "ECUADOR" March 28, June 18.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" April 23.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including

ALL LOWER BERTHS and Large
Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration.
Ticket are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to—

Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Chater Road.
Telephone No. 141.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 11.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 5.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 9.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

WEDNESDAY, 24th JANUARY, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

THURSDAY, 25th JANUARY, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.; Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 28th JANUARY, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at
a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company's will also run a Steamer from Macao on
Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Com-
pany's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

SERVICE SUSPENDED.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamer leaves Canton for Wuchow every
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other
leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round
trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice
versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted
throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS, First Floor, Opposite the Race Club.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND
PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

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Branches and Agencies in all
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BANKERS.
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TOURIST AGENTS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES—
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

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E. HING

WING WOO STREET

SHIP CHANDLERS & GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.
STEEL, IRON, BRASS & METAL MERCHANTS.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL IRONMONGERS.
TELEPHONE 1116.

FRENCH LESSONS.

G. MOUSSON,

15, Morrison Hill Road.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
BUILDERS OF SHIPS, ENGINES,
BOILERS

Of all Types and Sizes. Repairers, Salvors,
Forgemasters, Brass and Iron Founders,
Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

GRAVING DOCK.

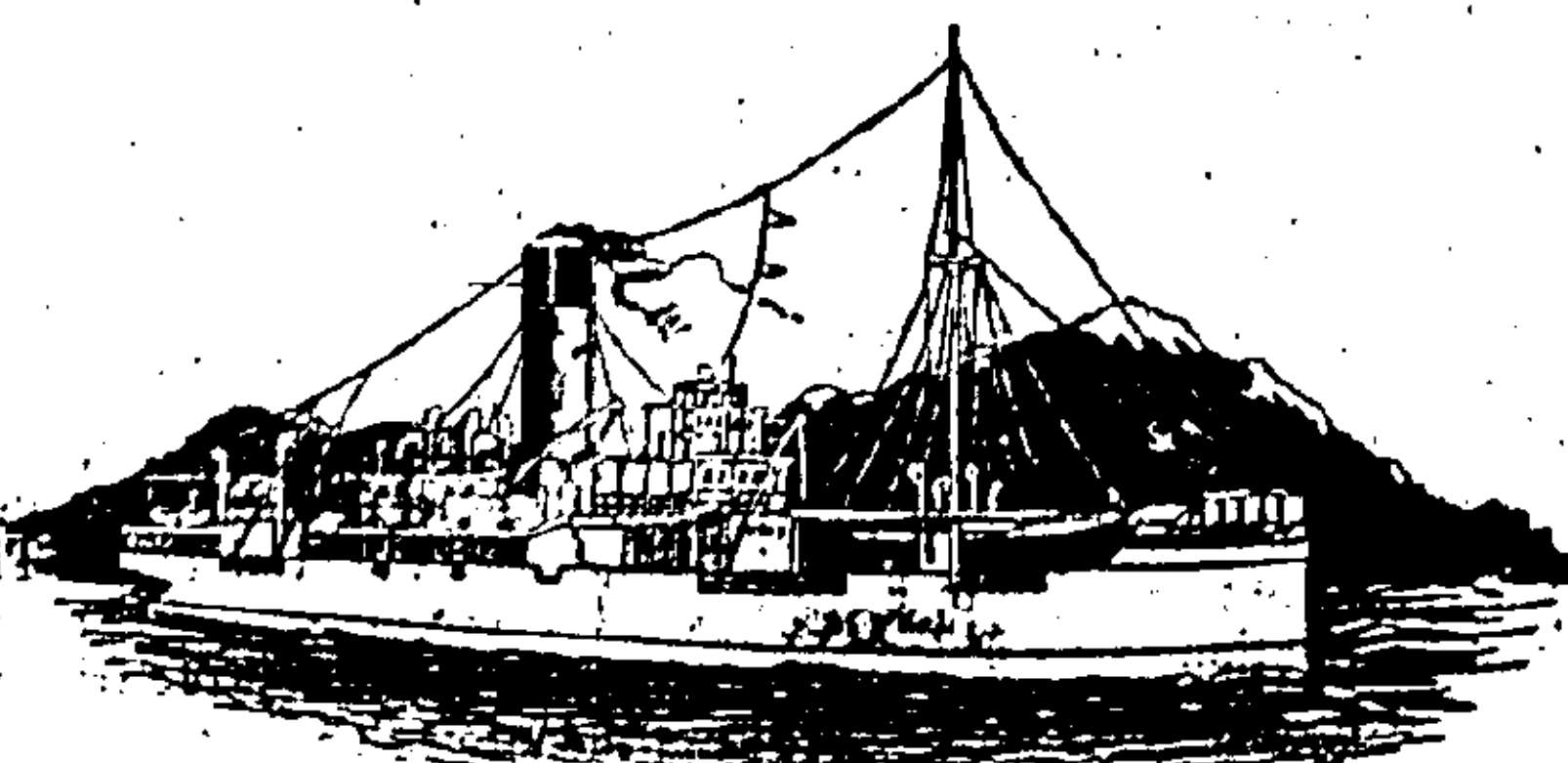
78' X 88' X 34'-6"

PATENT SLIPWAYS.

Take Vessels up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

ELECTRIC CRANES

Ranging up to 100 Tons.



S.S. "KAJANG" launched April, 1916.

OXY-ACETYLENE

and Electric Welding Systems.

AGENTS FOR:—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

Mr. ROXBURGH, Messrs. THORNYCROFT'S Representative, is at present in
Hongkong and may be seen by appointment.

Marine & Road Motors, Light Draft Carriers,
Gunboats, Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft,
Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every descrip-
tion. Motor Pumping Sets, Motor Vehicles, &c.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND
ENGINEERING COMPANY,
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN, AGENTS.

Tel. Address "TAIKOODOCK" Tel. No. 912.

NOTICE.

THOS. COOK & SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO
THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at
Tariff Rates.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and
CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE"
containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts
of the World will be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic address "COUPON"

Telephone No. 624.

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also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.

Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

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404, Wanchai Road, Telephone 217.
PIANO & ORGAN REPAIRERS.
RE-REGULATED, RE-PAINTED, RE-
FINISHED. WORK & FINISH GUARANTEED.
LOWEST CHARGES. CONSTANT
WITH BEST WORKMANSHIP. ES-
TIMATES GIVEN ON REQUEST.

TIDE TABLE.

From 22nd Jan. to 28th Jan., 1917.

		High Water Mean Time.	Low Water Mean Time.			High Water Mean Time.	Low Water Mean Time.
Mon.	22	10.15	4.15	Mon.	27	10.15	4.15
Tues.	23	10.15	4.15	Tues.	28	10.15	4.15
Wed.	24	10.15	4.15	Wed.	29	10.15	4.15
Thurs.	25	10.15	4.15	Thurs.	30	10.15	4.15
Fri.	26	10.15	4.15	Fri.	31	10.15	4.15
Sat.	27	10.15	4.15	Sat.	1	10.15	4.15
Sun.	28	10.15	4.15	Sun.	2	10.15	4.15

m morning. a afternoon.

NOTICE.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

OLDERUP & SCHLUTER IN
LIQUIDATION.

First Dividend of 20%.

CREDITORS of the above firm
are hereby notified that a
FIRST DIVIDEND of 20% on the
amount of their claims will be
paid on application to the Under-
signed on and after THURSDAY
the 1st of February, 1917.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.,

No. 16, Queen's Road, Central.

Liquidators.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Just arrived, Large Shipments of
Choice Hams.

CONSIGNERS

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"KIOTO."

Capt. J. A. SMITH, having ar-
rived from the above PORT, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby in-
formed that their goods are being
landed at their risk into the Go-
downs of the Hongkong and Kow-
loon Wharf and Godown Com-
pany, Limited, Kowloon, and
stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.

All broken, chafed, and damag-
ed goods are to be left in the
godowns, where they will be ex-
amined on MONDAY, 22nd inst.
at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented
within FIFTEEN DAYS of the
steamer's arrival here, after
which date they cannot be recog-
nized.

No claims will be admitted
after the goods have left the
Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 24th
instant, will be subject to rent.

Consignees of cargo are hereby
notified that they must produce
an Import Permit signed by the
Superintendent of Imports, and
Exports, Hongkong, before Bills
of Lading can be counter-sig-
ned. No Fire Insurance has been
effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1917.

For the best Meals, Refresh-
ments, Bread, Cakes and Con-
fectionery at before-the-war
prices: ALEXANDRA CAFE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A.I. A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Wat-
Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained
workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

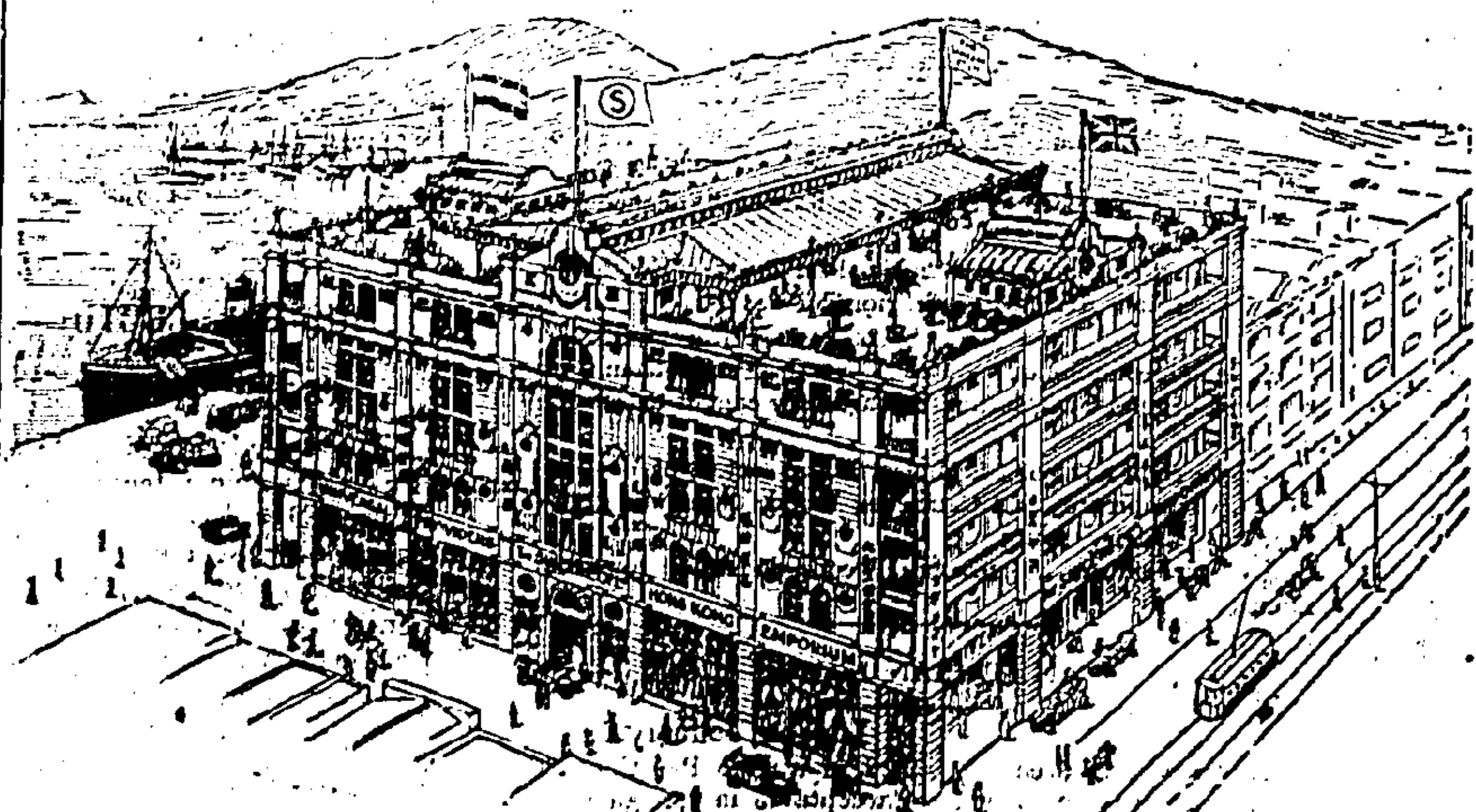
THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL HULLS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER HULL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDE	RISE OF TIDE SPRING	RISE OF TIDE NEAP
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	200'	60' top bottom	30'	7' 6"	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	175'	24'	15' 6"	7' 6"	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	150'	24'	15' 6"	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	150'	24'	15' 6"	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	150'	24'	15' 6"	7' 6"	
TAI-MOON-TSUI					
Competition Dock	200'	85'	30'	7' 6"	
ALBANY-DOCK	450'	85'	30'	7' 6"	
How Dock	450'	85'	30'	7' 6"	
Largest Dock	350'	85'	30'	7' 6"	

HEAD
OFFICE: KOWLOON.
Telephone No. K. 55.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.
UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS.

THE LARGEST MODERN DEPARTMENT STORE IN THE EAST.

AIRIEST, CLEANEST AND COOLEST IN EVERY RESPECT.

WITH ELEVATORS TO EVERY FLOOR.

REFRESHMENTS ON THE ROOF GARDEN, PRICES MODERATE.

TEL. (1917)

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to "The Telegraph."]

(Continued from Page 1)

THE RUMANIAN SITUATION.

Attack by General von Mackensen.

London, January 22. The lull on the Rumanian front has been broken by a determined attack by General von Mackensen. On the Sereth, an impassable barrier is presented by marshes on the lower portions of the river, but twenty-five miles above its confluence with the Danube lies a strongly fortified position and the important bridgehead of Fandeni.

On the north bank, the Russians, anticipating the attack, endeavoured to forestall it some days ago, but they did not succeed.

The German capture of Teanesti, forming part of the advanced bridge-head on the south bank, has somewhat weakened the Russian position, but the Germans have not yet crossed the Sereth. Such a crossing would seriously threaten Galatz.

Fruitless Enemy Attempts.

London, January 22.

A Russian official wireless message says:—Enemy attempts to advance in the Otus Valley were arrested.

A German Communique.

London, January 23.

A German official wireless message says:—We took prisoner one hundred men between the Slano and Putna Valleys.

We repulsed strong advances southwards of Casinu.

The Bulgarians crossed the southern arm of the Danube near Tulcea and held the northern bank against the Russians.

RECENT EVENTS IN RUSSIA.

London, January 22.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that seventeen highly-placed personages presented a petition to the highest quarters on January 2, drawing a clear picture of the existing state of affairs in connection with recent events, and urging a radical change in attitude towards a number of internal questions.

BRITISH SHIPPING CONSTRUCTION.

London, January 22.

The Times understands that work on new liners in a number of shipyards has been suspended. The labour will be devoted to the construction of cargo boats.

LONDON EXPLOSION ENQUIRY.

London, January 23.

Sir Ernley Blackwell, Major Cooper-Kay (Chief Inspector of Explosives) and Sir Frederic Nathan have been appointed a committee to enquire into the London explosion and make recommendations desirable.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE LONDON DISASTER.

London, January 22.

The explosion was heard in King's Lynn, ninety-six miles distant.

An eye-witness stated that it occurred half an hour after the fire started and followed a noise a thousand times more intense than anything he had ever seen.

Almost immediately the air was filled with debris, billions of sparks, and a sickly-smelling gas like yellow fog.

The crash of collapsing buildings and falling materials continued at least eight minutes.

The deathroll at the factory, where the explosion occurred, is probably running, as it is understood that only a small start was employed; but the destruction in the small houses in the vicinity was terrible.

It is stated that three streets of cottages were practically wiped out. The task of extricating the injured from the debris was most difficult.

The police, special constables, and volunteers worked all night, but the military took possession in the morning and guards were posted at all the approaches.

The cause of the explosion will probably remain a mystery, but it is noteworthy that there have been many prosecutions recently of munitions workers found in possession of matches.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, January 22.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully raided trenches in the forlorn, south-east of Loos, and bombed and destroyed dugouts full of Germans, inflicting many casualties.

We entered German lines yesterday night north of Neuve Chapelle.

The enemy's artillery was active at Rancourt, Beaucourt, Serre and Ypres.

We effectively bombed in St. Pierre Vaast, Gommecourt, Arras and Armentieres regions.

London, January 22.

A French communique states:—North of the Somme, in the region of Mon St. Quentin, our artillery caught marching troops.

On the right bank of the Meuse, in the sectors of Vacher-au-Ville, Chambrétas and Caurieres Wood, there was great reciprocal artillery firing.

We carried out a successful "coup-de-main" towards Senones.

AN ITALIAN LOAN.

London, January 22.

The issue has been authorised of a Five Per Centum Loan at 90. Payments will be acceptable in foreign gold and Government securities.

CRETAN MOBILISATION.

Osses, January 22.

The National Government has issued mobilisation orders to untrained Cretan born 1884-5. A general mobilisation of trained men is expected immediately.

THE REVOLT IN TRIPOLI.

London, January 22.

An Italian communique states:—We caught up the fleeing Tripolitan rebels (mentioned on January 18) and again defeated them, after a fierce three-hours' battle in a sandstorm. We reckoned that the rebel losses in two days were 800 killed and 1,300 wounded.

WAR PRISONERS.

German Treatment—Shocking Disclosures.

London, December 21.—Seven Australians were included in the latest batch of exchanged prisoners from Germany:—Privates O'Sullivan (32nd Battalion), Morton (32nd), Fernett (54th), Harold Kellogg (27th), Vernon Mullin (7th), Victor Shields (22nd), and John O'Sullivan (28th). Although their wounds are serious, all are delighted to return. They complain bitterly of the inadequacy of the food.

The prisoners' experiences varied considerably regarding their treatment in different hospitals. Some were carefully nursed, while others were shamefully neglected, their wounds being often left undressed for many days, until the smell therefrom caused general protest. Some of the doctors were sympathetic, and others were brutal; "but," said O'Sullivan, "our chief grumble was about the tucker. We were often so hungry that we couldn't sleep. We were becoming ill, until the Australian Red Cross parcels arrived. They were a godsend. Afterwards we never touched black bread, the contents of which included ground acorns and sawdust. Some of the prisoners got mouthfuls of sawdust, and even small chips of wood, in the bread, which was horrible, unpalatable, and tasteless. The Swiss bread, which came from the Red Cross Society, and arrived in the summer, was very hard, but when we soaked it in water and dried it on stoves, it became good eating."

Mullin, who lost the sight of both eyes when attempting to throw back a hand-grenade, which was aimed at an officer, afterwards missed his way, and fell into a shell-hole in No Man's Land at Pozieres. The Germans picked him up, and removed his eyes at a field hospital. The bandage was untouched for nine days, and the sockets unwashed until he returned to England. When made prisoner, the Germans cleared his pockets of all money, his watch, pay-book, photographs, and Testament.

Apart from bread, the food consisted of one meal of water soup, with cabbage, carrots, and swede turnips thrown in; two bowls coffee without sugar or milk; and salty beef tea or coarse porridge. Twice weekly the men received meat, tasting like horseflesh. Eight weeks elapsed before the Red Cross parcels arrived, but the prisoners shared the parcels, and staved off their hunger.

Shields said every Australian in Germany was full of praise for the Red Cross Society. "The Germans," he added, "have not enough food for themselves. The Germans in some hospitals rob the parcels, but in others they are opened in the presence of the consignees." Mullin and Kellogg agreed that the supply of clothing was inadequate, and changes of sheets and underclothing rare, but those who were in other hospitals stated that a change was made weekly.

MUSICAL LECTURE.

The third of Mr. Denman Fuller's musical lectures at the Helena May Institute took place on Monday evening, in the presence of a large attendance. Mr. Fuller devoted practically the whole of his remarks to demonstrating common faults in the interpretation of pianoforte pieces, and by examples of both good and bad playing emphasised the value of closer study. Perhaps his three best examples were Debussy's "Garden in the Rain," Liszt's "Hunting Song," and Schubert's "Melody in F."

Several other pieces were played, and his hearers were given many useful hints as to how to correct common errors, and to infuse into their playing the spirit of the composer.

As at the previous lectures, a collection was made on behalf of the Fund for Blind Sailors and Soldiers.

DEATH FROM BERT-BERT.

A Chinese Body Dumped.

In a case before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistrate's court this morning, in which a man was charged with removing a body from a house at Stanley without permission, it transpired that the deceased had died from bert-bert.

The facts of the case are that the defendant lived with three other coolies, one of whom died, and the body was placed outside a house about thirty yards away, where it was found by the Police.

Defendant said the deceased had been treated by an uncle, who said he knew something about medicine. When the man died, they thought that it would be unlucky to have the body in the house, so they put it outside. He did not know that a permit was necessary before moving the body.

A fine of \$25, or six weeks' hard labour, was imposed.

"TRANSPARENT HUMBBUG."

How Holland Received Germany's Bluff.

Amsterdam, Dec. 12.—News of Germany's latest, boldest, and most insincere bluff for a way out of her difficulties burst on Holland suddenly this wet, dreary afternoon, and electrified people into intense excitement.

In the excitement of the first moments one might have thought that peace indeed had, as the Dutch say, "broken out," and it is quite certain that the populace, before they were able to give calm consideration to the news, were carried away by visions that the peace for which they have ever so heartily longed had come.

But when it became known that the definite terms on which this peace was "offered" were undisclosed (the Chancellor's speech not yet arrived), and when it was remembered that there was another point of view besides Germany's, then there was a sudden fall of enthusiasm, and all fell to discussing the real meaning of the startling news.

There is a large body of serious people who agree that Germany's latest move is what I heard one Dutchman say to another after reading the news, namely, "That is the greatest victory of the Entente Powers yet won." He added that, without getting their armies either to Vienna or Berlin, they had thoroughly shaken the confidence of the Central Powers.

The sudden anxiety of the Central Powers to avoid further needless bloodshed is accepted for the transparent humbug it actually is. What did Germany care for bloodshed, even innocent civilian bloodshed, when victory seemed to be within her grasp? they ask.

And as for the tale about "only fighting to defend herself"—that is so thoroughly exploded and shattered over here as to be incapable of being used again.

As a bait to the extreme pacifists and paid peace-mongers, these tricks may be useful. No Holland at heart knows that Germany is crying out about bloodshed because she knows she has no chance of carrying out her plan of European domination with which she set out over two years ago.

Holland knows that fifty Romanians would not enable Germany to gather the fruits of forty years' war preparations. She may flood Europe with armies; but to enjoy conquest is beyond her power.

It is rumoured here also that a grave—almost critical—state of affairs has arisen between the Austrian Emperor, and it is now recalled with emphasis that the Kaiser was absent from the funeral of Francis Joseph. The ramshackle empire may, indeed, be falling to pieces.

Some hint, also, that the possibility of sharpening submarine war may have caused Germany to think that England is inclined to negotiate peace terms; but Hollanders point to the obvious consolidation of the Entente and the new English War Government as a reply.

RHEIMS CATHEDRAL.

Collapse of the Vault Feared.

The Exchange Telegraph Company has received the following special article from Mr. Henry Wood, the correspondent of the United Press with the French armies:—

Unless the Germans cease immediately all further bombardment of the Rheims Cathedral the local authorities and the architect declare that it will be utterly impossible to save even what remains of the world-famous Gothic structure. The three days' bombardment of the Cathedral that followed immediately the recapture by the French of the fort of Douaumont has inflicted damage that must inevitably result in the collapse of the entire vault unless the building is spared from further shelling.

The collapse of the centre vault, running the full length from the facade to the nave, is now considered the gravest menace the Cathedral has yet suffered. Like all Gothic structures, the central vault, which carries the roof, supports the latter first, on immense timbers that are concealed by the arched stone columns on the inside, and, secondly, by the flying buttresses of stone on the outside. When the Cathedral was first fired on by the Germans the timber supporting the roof was entirely burned out, leaving nothing to support the entire ceiling vault of the Cathedral except the arched stone columns inside and the flying buttresses outside.

These might have proved sufficient to keep the vault up until the close of the war, when repairs could be undertaken, had not the Germans in their new bombardment, begun apparently with the sole object of revenge, themselves for the loss of Douaumont, made as the special object of their shells the flying buttresses on the north side of the Cathedral, which now constitute almost the sole support of the whole inner vault and roof. Four of these flying buttresses were greatly damaged during this last three days' bombardment of the Cathedral, and the least repetition, it is feared, must seal completely the final doom of the structure, owing to the fact that the Cathedral is under full observation by the Germans on both its northern and eastern sides.

The French have so far not been able to undertake the slightest repair without calling forth a fresh bombardment. There still remain two or three of the famous stained-glass windows of the thirteenth century that are practically intact, but these cannot be touched without the Germans seeing that some activity is in progress about the Cathedral, and with consequent bombardment. Cardinal Luçon still persistently refuses to leave his beloved cathedral, and in a little chapel on one of the sides less exposed to the German lines continues to celebrate Mass.

CHINA NEW YEAR.

China New Year's Day was marked by perfect weather, and a general holiday spirit prevailed throughout the Colony. The native population spent the day in feasting and in visiting friends, and the streets presented a most animated appearance, with the Chinese all out in their best silken gowns, and most of the business premises ablaze with flags and bunting. There was much crackling, too, and crowds assembled to enjoy the din and racket created by the more elaborate strings of explosives suspended from housetops. Little groups of Europeans were to be seen about eight o'clock in Chinatown, but, for the majority of foreigners, the day was spent in recreation and in motor trips.

China New Year Fair was as big a feature as ever on Monday night, and, despite the warning of the Sanitary Department in consequence of the prevalence of small-pox, there appeared to be very little diminution in the number of Europeans out on "bargain-hunting" expeditions.

PRESSURE OF BRITISH ARTILLERY.

A Month's Work in the New Trenches.

British Headquarters, Dec. 11.—For a month now warfare on the Somme has been stationary, for it was on November 13 and 14 that the victory of Beaumont-Hamel was won, and, except for the thrust a few days later, which was a necessary corollary of that victory, there has since then been no movement measurable on the map on any part of the line. He would be a rash man who would predict that there may not be a great movement at any moment, but the stagnation has been so long maintained and so complete that it would seem natural to say that the first Battle of the Somme had ended, and that, whatever may come hereafter, will belong to the second battle.

Yet there has been no point at which the battle has truly ceased, for the guns have never been silent, either by night or day. It is our artillery that speaks much more than the enemy's; and, however stationary the infantry may be, the pressure of our guns and our airmen—the pressure, in fact, of a superior force opposed to him—has never relaxed. In that sense the same battle still goes on, and, in spite of mud, the Germans know only too well that the threat of infantry attack is always present.

It has been a trying month for our men in the front line; more trying at first, however, than it is now, or is likely to be again. When the ground reached its worst condition we were in many places in trenches never very deep, and battered to bits by our own guns, undrained, and without protection either of parapets or shelters. The time of enforced inaction has been turned to good account, and nowhere are the conditions now as bad as they were for a short space; and if they are still severe enough, there is consolation in the knowledge that Germans are suffering more than we.

In theory, the Germans ought to have the best of it, because while they have been beaten backwards, withdrawing after each defeat on to new ground and shortening their lines of communication, we have steadily advanced over a country almost every yard of which has been seared and battered by war, always with lengthening lines behind. Whatever theoretical advantage the enemy ought to have, however, it has been outweighed a hundredfold by the superior weight of our artillery. We know from the corroborative evidence of innumerable prisoners that the German front-line trenches have been no better than ours. The men hiding in them have had, on the front as a whole, to submit and still submit—to much worse fire, both of guns and trench mortars, than our men are called upon to stand; and the character of our fire behind the front lines is such as to make it extremely difficult to get up either provisions or such necessities as materials for duck-boarding or revetting the trenches. Owing to the excellence of our organisation there has never been a time throughout the battle, in spite of our lengthening distances, when the men in our front line have not been vastly the better served and more regularly rationed.

In many places we know that our guns have blotted out communication trenches through which supplies should come to the German lines and have made their repair impossible. Prisoners and documents which we capture tell us how everything has to be brought up over the open by night and how often, under our barrage, things of immediate urgency fail to arrive.

"One can no longer talk about a trench being here, but only a space hollowed out in the earth, about 9 or 12 feet wide at the top. Everything is battered down by gunfire. In our trench there are no dug-outs, only holes, in which we sit or lie down. One cannot sleep in them, and one is always cold."

The above was written by a man who says that the 14 days which he had spent upon the Somme were worse than the three months in Champagne. It is only a sample of many of similar

FOOTBALL.

Yesterday's Exhibition Match.

There was a huge crowd at Happy Valley yesterday to witness the exhibition match between the United Services and Civilians, and some fine football was seen. The game opened with a rush, first the Civilians getting away and then the Services. It was during one of these rushes on the part of the Civilians, during the first few minutes, that Clemo took a splendid individual run down the left wing, and, although encountering a few obstacles, overcame them and found the net with a splendid shot. For a while play was a little more even, but the Services soon began to show their superiority, and when the game had been in progress for about quarter of an hour the Service inside-right neatly passed the ball to Cleaver, who, without much effort, sent the leather spinning into the net. The Civilians tried hard to get an equaliser, but skill and circumstances were obviously against them. Davis, for the Services, got away with the ball and when tackled put over a pass to Plimmer, who, after a fine run, sent a brisk shot towards the goal, the ball hitting the cross-bar. The ball rebounded into play and was still in a dangerous position when the Civilians goalies ran out. This was the opportunity for Jones, of the Services, who, securing the ball, had no difficulty in finding the net with a fine straight shot. Half time was called with the Services leading by two goals to one.

On resumption, the Civilians got away with the ball and the Services' defence was taxed to the utmost on more than one occasion. Very occasionally they did manage to get a rush of their own, but their time was chiefly taken up with keeping the Civilians from scoring. No goals were registered in this half, but the bulk of the play was undoubtedly in the hands of the Civilians. The Services won by two goals to one.

The stands and enclosure were packed, and a nice sum was realised for the St. Dunstan's Home for Blind Soldiers and Sailors.

Many of the letters speak of lack of food from the failure of ration parties to get up. Many more tell of German officers skulking, and playing sick on various trivial excuses. Orders fall into our hands which tell of desertion and of the savage methods taken to repress it.

Among the thousands of letters which have fallen into our hands written to men at the front by their people at home, the feeling of rebellion against the war moreover, has grown and continues to grow constantly more bitter. The longing for peace gets more and more acute. Of late, especially, the outcry on the subject of the dragging into the fighting ranks of men physically unfit increases in vehemence. In the latest batch of correspondence one writer speaks of a man being taken "whose arm, you know, is totally stiff." Another cites men of 46 and 47 years of age. Another says despairingly that "everything with legs" is being taken to be a soldier.

Again I say that we must not build too much upon these things. But sometimes also it seems to us out here that you at home are too much distracted with incidental things and attach too little importance to the change which has been wrought in the spirit of the German Army and of the German people in the five and a-half months since the battle of the Somme began. Nothing that happens in the war can be more important than that.—Times.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Rangoon M. Jap., at 1.34, Koharashi, 1847 tons, Singapore, 19th Jan. Gen. N. Y. E.
Winnipeg, Br. ss. McKay, 2nd Jan. San Francisco, Bulk oil—S. O. Co.
Canada M. Jap., at 2.34, Sargat, 1847 tons, Tacoma, 19th Jan. Gen. N. Y. E.
Sonnell, Br. ss. 1.34, 19th Jan. Gen. N. Y. E.
China, Amer. ss. 1.34, 19th Jan. Gen. N. Y. E.
San Francisco, 19th Jan. Gen. N. Y. E.

FROM THE PULPIT.

Simplicity.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, at Union Church on Sunday morning:—
"Wherever I have walked with all Israel, spoke I a word to any of the judges of Israel, saying: Why build ye me not a house of cedar?" 1 Chron. 17/6.
God may commend a purpose in your heart though he forbids your carrying it out. David's eagerness to build a permanent temple in place of the old tabernacle sprang from a good impulse, but it was checked for the time because for the time it outran providence, which had reserved that task and honour for David's son. Yet in principle David was right, and we may learn from him as we hear him reflect, "Lo, I dwell in a house of cedar, but the ark of the covenant of the Lord remaineth under curtains."

It is not everyone who sees the incongruity between what he lavishes upon himself and what he devotes to God's work as sensitively as did David. Too often we make such efforts to line our own walls, so to speak, with cedar, that only leavings are available for God's work—and God does not like leavings. We are told on every hand, especially by people who have lived long enough to see the difference, that we of the present generation do not give of our substance to God's work as our fathers used to. It has never been my lot to minister to a stingy congregation, either in the old country or here—quite the contrary. But, speaking at large, I am afraid it cannot be denied that whilst expenditure upon comfort, luxury and amusement has increased rapidly, the difficulty of maintaining Christian and charitable agencies has grown steadily greater for a considerable time past.

It would be well if more had the sensitive conscience of this Israelish King as he looked at the handsome panelling of his cedar-built house and felt it was not to his credit that the ark of the covenant of the Lord still "dwelt within curtains." Luxury was getting ahead of piety, and the King was troubled about it. God's work did not seem to be getting its due share in his prosperity, and David did well to look into the matter. It is a wholesome principle to increase your charities as you increase your expenditure. The reason why people get no satisfaction by moving into larger houses and surrounding themselves with more conveniences and comforts is that they neglect this principle, or even go contrary to it, curtailing their gifts to increase their luxuries.

David here was not reproved for wishing to replace the moving tent by a substantial temple. He is, however, reminded that the tent was sufficient in its day and that its day was not to be hurried to a close. "Spoke I ever a word," saying, "Why build ye me not a house of cedar?" If God expects us to observe proportion in our giving, He Himself does the same in His requirements. He wants no costly shrines from poor people.

There are poor and wretched townlets in our own country, not to mention others, whose mean streets are dominated by some costly piece of eclecticism which has sucked up the resources of the countryside into spires and buttresses. The incongruity is repellent, and it is hard to imagine how it can be supposed that Christ can be served by such means. Some of the gorgeous buildings which have come down to us from the so-called "ages of faith" are open to the same suspicion, and the matter is beyond mere suspicion in the case of the colossal tombs and temples of ancient Egypt, out of which God had called His people to teach him a simpler, as well as a truer worship. These vast shrines are not only striking monuments to human genius, they are everlasting testimonies to slave labour and cruel taxation, the exceptions of taskmasters who gratified their own vanity whilst seeking a reputation for piety.

Forty years of tent life were not too much to bring Israel into fellowship with the God Who loves to dwell in the humble heart, after generations in which they had seen religion and worship associated with all that was gorgeous and gigantic. David was not now to be in haste to remove the sacred shrine from its simple setting within curtains, which had at least as much love and willingness woven into them as ever could be built into a cedar-lined temple. "Spoke I ever a word," saying, "Why build ye me not a house of cedar?" Did God ever ask an unfair requirement? Never. His requests are not exactions, never grind the faces of the poor, nor even over-drain the coffers of the rich. If He asks for fitness and proportion in our gifts, He asks no more, and He would rather have less than have us dream He is to be served of our mere affluence and luxury, "as though He needed anything" in the sense of sharing with us in the little things we so distress ourselves to get.

The Parable is justified by this consideration: It is better to err, if we must, on the side of simplicity. For most purposes, simple things are best—simple ways of doing things, simple ways of living, thinking, worshipping. In all directions over-elaboration defeats its own object, and an obsessive error of our time is its over-elaborations. We have things too huge, too costly, too complicated, and the mark is over-reached in our strained efforts, so that we fall short, amid all our progress, of some of the excellences of simpler times.

I know in the South of England a certain rare old Abbey Church, in which stand two organs, divided in space by almost the breadth of the nave, and representing tendencies (if one cares to think of it so) still farther apart. One is the recent gift of wealth, intending—all credit to him—to give "the best that money could buy." It is indeed a huge affair, with four manuals, some 80 stops, and I know not how many thousands of pipes and miles of tubing, and capable of effects such as Bach or Handel never dreamed of. To what extent some of these effects are music may be open to question; but what is certain is that the whole building shakes when the machine gets going, and that when music without any point of interrogation is required, recourse is still had to the ancient instrument of incomparable sweetness in the opposite aisle. It stands there as it stood for centuries, cased in rough oak, small comparatively, in some respects primitive. Its double keyboard is parchment yellow and loosely hung, but the fingers of blind John Milton used to draw beauty forth from it, and from the days of the Puritans it has led acceptably and sufficiently the worship of generations.

Abundance of similar illustrations could be given. Shakespeare wrote his immortal plays to be acted in booths, with the scenery left to the audience's imaginations. To-day thousands of pounds are spent on elaborate realistic representations. But does any one really believe it is worth while? Columbus discovered America in a crazy little craft. Drake beat back the Armada with a fleet of ill-found vessels the size of Yarmouth fishing smacks. The most precious cargo that ever crossed that Atlantic was that carried by the Mayflower, and she was a poor barge of 180 tons, which had to sell part of her scanty provisions to pay the dues at Southampton port, and took ten weeks on the voyage, at the end of which the poor souls on board fell on their knees and "blessed the God of heaven, who had brought them over the vast and furious ocean and delivered them from all its perils and miseries."

To-day we have to sink millions in a single Dreadnought, and complain of any voyage which cannot be taken in a floating castle amid all the luxuries of a first-rate hotel. It is all overdone, and the same over-doing goes on in all directions. The very children's toys have got so complicated that no fun can be got out of them, and if you want to see happiness you must look for the street urchin with his rag doll. Really is

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Australian Coal.

According to the Japan Times the Nippon Kaisha is in receipt of a telegraphic report from Sydney to the effect that the Australian Naval authorities have abolished the official restriction on the supply of coal at ports in the Commonwealth, with the result that the coal supply there has again become normal. This is surely good tidings to the shipping lines which trade with Australia, but no small disappointment will come to Japanese coal men, who have endeavoured to capture the coal trade with Singapore, the Dutch East Indies, and other places, while the Commonwealth coal men were troubled with the strike.

Cotton Ginning Report.

Washington, Dec. 8.—Cotton ginned to December 1 amounted to 10,359,346 running bales, including 177,362 round bales and 101,620 bales of Sea Island, the Census Bureau today announced. Last year 9,703,812 running bales, including 93,361 round bales and 77,165 bales of Sea Island, were ginned to December. Ginnings by States, prior to December 1, were: Alabama, 508,714; Arkansas, 999,184; California, 19,868; Florida, 46,999; Georgia, 1,694,398; Louisiana, 420,575; Mississippi, 728,205; Missouri, 51,073; North Carolina, 567,136; Oklahoma, 743,875; South Carolina, 832,141; Tennessee, 318,086; Texas, 3,494,344; Virginia, 23,161; all other States, 7,587.

America's Export Trade.

More than \$2,000,000,000 worth of manufactured goods were exported from the United States in the first 10 months of the year, which has just closed, according to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. This was more than twice the amount for the corresponding period in 1915, and far more than in any previous year of the Nation's history. In October alone the exports of manufactures were valued at \$209,385,424, and the total for 10 months was \$2,171,745,264. Analyzing these exports, it is interesting to note that breadstuffs shipments to Europe declined, although meat and dairy products are leaving the United States in increasingly large quantities. Corn exports in the year ended November 1 were valued at \$38,000,000, an increase of \$5,000,000 over the previous year; but wheat sales decreased from \$280,000,000 to \$172,000,000.

it worth while the few years of a human creature's life to pursue a course of restless over-driving, leading life with unnecessary wants, seeking from it materially more than it can give or was ever meant to give? What I lesson our Saviour taught so kindly—that time when He restored the equilibrium in the home at Bethany. "Martha, Martha," said He, "thou art careful and troubled about many things, little is needed." And indeed little is needed for the vital purposes of life, for the pleasing of God, the serving of His Kingdom, the entertaining of His Christ. How free from ostentation, remote from all pretence, was the Lord's own life among men, and therefore how free from strain! Only once did He complain of entertainment offered Him, and then for its lack of certain simple things everywhere at hand—a kiss of welcome, a basin of water, a few drops of anointing oil. Spoke He ever a word saying "Why build ye me not a house of cedar?"—He who had not where to lay His head? Asked He ever for ought but an open heart and a willing mind wherein He may dwell, and, wherein, when He dwells there, dwells also the renewed nature to which His yoke is always easy and His burden light?

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Loan for Bank of Communications.

Peking, Jan. 15.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of Communications has appointed Tiao Ja-lin acting president of the bank pending the approval by the shareholders of the preliminary agreement recently concluded between the Bank of Communications and a Japanese group consisting of the Bank of Taiwan, the Bank of Chosen and the Bank of Industrial Development, for a loan of ¥5,000,000. The terms of the loan have not so far been disclosed, but Reuter is assured that the transaction is purely a business one and that the reports of an amalgamation of the contracting banks are entirely false.

The Waste of Capital.
A matter deserving the closest attention of the Government, when the time comes to make provision for clearing up the financial position, says the Times is the enormous loss of money involved by the flotation of limited liability companies which have never, from the day they were registered, had the slightest chance of success. In the 10 years before the war the aggregate amount of nominal capital (in cash and vendors' shares) of companies registered was £1,455,000,000. In the same period £608,000,000 of similar capital was involved in liquidations, and in addition the creditors of these unsuccessful concerns lost £45,000,000. Before the war it was generally believed that unproductive expenditure, even on luxury, was beneficial in causing money to circulate. Most people see now that that was a fallacy, because wasteful expenditure, by diverting the nation's man-power from useful employment retarded national progress. The fact that we apparently suffered so little was due to our extraordinary wealth, but the war has made it necessary to see that national energy and national resources are carefully husbanded and used to the best advantage. While hostilities have been proceeding the Government has controlled the issue of capital, and after the war it would be madness if the company promoters were once again allowed to set out their wares and attract from the public for unround and hopeless enterprises capital which will be urgently needed to repair the nation's wounds and, worse still, if he is allowed to divert from useful employment part of the nation's manpower. The fact that in 10 years a third of the capital registered under the Limited Liability Act was lost points to a state of things that should be brought to a close. There are highly speculative ventures—some of them hazardous in the extreme—that men of capital are thoroughly justified in undertaking; in industry without risk there can be little progress—that is admitted. But such undertakings should be financed privately by men who know exactly what they are doing. They are in quite a different category from the wildest ventures which are floated to attract the capital of the unwary public. It is a little difficult to see how the Government can undertake to restrict the raising of capital for enterprises which are obviously hopeless without in some measure being regarded as approving those enterprises which it permits to be registered, and the official figures show that, while something ought to have been done long ago, the war now makes action imperative. At a private meeting of bankers and business men at which we were present recently one of the greatest lawyers in the country startled his hearers by making the frank statement that in his opinion jointstock enterprise in this country on the whole had not been a success. In view of the facts can we say that there was no justification for the remark? Is it not rather a matter of urgency to find out the root cause and get rid of it?

For a good solid meal a la Carte or Table d'Hôte with Wines & Liquors of the Best ALEXANDRA CAFE.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

BANKS.

8-SELLERS; 9A-SALES;
R-BUYERS; N-NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

Marine Insurances.

China Fires n. \$7.10
H.K. Fires n. \$3.75

Fire Insurances.

Douglases n. \$116
Steamboats n. \$201
Indos (Def.) n. \$132
Indos (Pre.) n. \$41.25
Shells n. 108/4
Ferries n. \$35

Shipping.

Sugars n. \$128
Malabons n. \$37

Refineries.

Kailans n. 36/-
Langkats n. 2.13/4
Raubas n. 2.40/-
Tronohs n. 31/6
Urals n. 32/9

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.

H.K. Wharves n. \$84
Kowloon Docks n. \$126
Shai Docks n. 1-87

Land, Hotels and Buildings.

Centrals n. \$100
H.K. Hotels n. \$115
Land Invest. n. \$95
Highways Est. n. \$7
Kloon Lands n. \$35
Shai Lands n. 1-88
West Points n. \$80

Cotton Mills.

Ewos n. 1-145
Kung Yiks n. b. x. d. 1-13
Shai Cottons n. b. & sa. 1-17
Yangtzepeos n. 1-51

Miscellaneous.

Borneos n. \$8.00
China Light & P. n. \$4.76
Providents n. \$9.03
Dairy Farms n. \$264
Green Islands n. \$11.50
H.K. Electric n. \$51
H.K. Ice Co. n. \$160
Ropes n. \$34
Steel Foundries n. \$34
Trams, Low Level n. \$7.00
Trams, Peak, old n. \$10
Trams, Peak, new n. \$1
Laundries n. \$3
U. Waterboats n. \$16
Watsons n. \$62
Wm. Powells n. \$6
Morning Posts n. \$29

CORRECTED TO MONDAY JANUARY 22, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.
Princes Building.
Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T 2/3 3/8
Demand 2/3 15/16
30 d/s 2/4
60 d/s 2/4 1/4
4 m/s 2/4 3/16
T/T Shanghai Nom.
T/T Singapore Nom.
T/T Japan 108 1/4
T/T India 169 1/4 Nom.
Demand, India 169 1/4 Nom.
T/T San Francisco 55 1/4
co & New York 55 1/4
T/T Java 133 1/2
T/T Manila 322
T/T France 3.22
Demand, Paris 3.21 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C 2/4 11/16
4 m/s. D/E 2/4 13/16
6 m/s. L/C 2/4 15/16
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne 2/4 15/16
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York 56 1/4
4 m/s. Marks Nom.
4 m/s. Francos 3.34
6 m/s. Francos 3.39
Demand, Germany 55 3/4
Demand, New York 55 3/4
T/T Bombay 169 1/4 Nom.
T/T Calcutta 169 1/4 Nom.
Demand, Calcutta 110 1/2
Demand, Singapore 99
On Haiphong 2 1/2 prem.
On Saigon 2 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok 66 1/4
Sovereign 8.50 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz. 50.90
Bar Silver, per oz. 37

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Chinese... 20 cts. pieces 5 1/2% dis.
Chinese... 10 cts. pieces 5 1/2% dis.
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces 1 1/2% prem.
Hongkong 10 cts. pieces 1 1/2% prem.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS Received.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum

For 6 Months 4% per annum

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

7.00 AM to 10.00 AM. Every 15 Min.

10.00 AM to 12.00 PM. Every 15 Min.

12.00 PM to 2.00 PM. Every 15 Min.

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7.00 PM to 8.00 PM. Every 15 Min.

8.00 PM to 9.00 PM. Every 15 Min.

9.00 PM to 10.00 PM. Every 15 Min.

10.00 PM to 11.00 PM. Every 15 Min.

11.00 PM to 12.00 AM. Every 15 Min.

12.00 AM to 1.00 AM. Every 15 Min.

1.00 AM to 2.00 AM. Every 15 Min.

2.00 AM to 3.00 AM. Every 15 Min.

3.00 AM to 4.00 AM. Every 15 Min.

4.00 AM to 5.00 AM. Every 15 Min.

5.00 AM to 6.00 AM. Every 15 Min.

6.00 AM to 7.00 PM. Every 15 Min.

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7.00 PM to 8.00 PM. Every 15 Min.

